

ANC rules out peaceful solution

ARUSHA, Tanzania (R) — African National Congress (ANC) military chief Joe Modise Tuesday ruled out a political settlement in South Africa similar to the one in Namibia and vowed to continue guerrilla warfare. He said accords signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa paving the way for Namibia's independence, and Moscow's changing foreign policies, had raised false hopes in southern Africa. "There are rising fears and misleading expectations that a similar process could be worked out for the resolution of the South Africa's apartheid problem," Modise, who heads the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, told Reuters. The Lusaka-based ANC is the main black nationalist movement fighting to end white minority rule in South Africa. Its chief backer, the Soviet Union, has recently signalled that the movement could work for a political settlement. But Modise, in this northern Tanzanian town for an Organization of African Unity meeting, said: "Those who say it is time for a settlement with the regime are misreading the situation. Only the armed struggle will bring the Boers (South Africans of Dutch descent) to negotiations."

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Price violators to face court martial

(MAN (J.T.) — The military order, Prime Minister Sharif ibn Shaker, Tuesday issued order to court martial any merchant found violating the regulations set by the Ministry of Supply for basic foodstuffs and other items. The order also set for trial by the military court for merchants found to close their shops or to conceal any item as well as any one who violates the rules and regulations issued by the Ministry of Supply. The order was prompted by the fact that some merchants try to increase the prices of basic commodities by capitalising on the public's need and by selling foodstuffs and other items, the Jordan News Agency, said. The order followed a visit the minister paid to the warehouses of Ministry of Supply. He was satisfied on the situation by Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayoub, who reassured him that the ministry had enough food supplies, flour, sugar, rice, powdered milk, meat and chicken as well as animal fodder to last for six months from now and that more foodstuff shipments on their way.

The prime minister emphasized the government's keen interest in safeguarding the consumers from price manipulations and artificial shortages, Petra said. The prime minister requested the minister of supply and all ministry officials to follow up very carefully on issues related to food supplies and to ensure availability of sufficient stocks to the public. Petra also reported Tuesday that security forces have arrested 54 people from various governorates in the Kingdom for involvement in hiding or raising the prices of some foodstuffs. Following the arrests, carried out at the orders of the military governor and in coordination with the Ministry of Supply, some markets were filled anew with foodstuffs and the buying spree dropped as people were convinced that the crisis was intentional, Petra said. The prices of other commodities, like cement and iron, dropped as well, it added.

Aoun flexes his jet fighter over Beirut

(RUT (AP) — Army commander Michel Aoun sent a lone fighter roaring over Syrian-held west Beirut Tuesday, the day after he reportedly threatened air strikes to break a naval blockade of ports under his control. Aides said a British-made Hawker Hunter flew low over Beirut's waterfront, from where Syrian howitzer batteries shelled the coastline for the four months. An eyewitness, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Hawker Hunter "came very low over the sea from north, flew low over the bonlevard and then west and north again." A police spokesman said gunners, manning dozens of multi-barrelled anti-aircraft launchers, did not fire at the jet fighter, "as it flew very low," said the spokesman. It seems their radars did not detect the Hawker hunter because it flew very low, said the spokesman. A source with Aoun's air force, asking on condition of anonymity, described the overflight as an exercise. He refused to elaborate. It was the first overflight over Beirut by one of Aoun's

Bashir: No return to multi-party system

HARTOUM (Agencies) — Thousands of Sudanese demonstrated support for the country's new military ruler Tuesday, cheering wildly as he vowed no return to the multi-party political system he overthrew last month. Just before addressing the crowd, junta chairman Lieutenant-general Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir set up four all-military tribunals to try officials or politicians of the old order charged with corruption or mismanagement.

Heading a 15-member junta, Bashir, 45, toppled Prime Minister Idris Al Mahdi's civilian government in an apparently bloodless coup June 30.

He immediately dissolved parliament, disbanded political parties and unions and declared a nationwide state of emergency. Soldiers arrested Mahdi, about 40 top officials of his government and leaders of all parties.

With temperatures well into the 100s Fahrenheit, Tuesday's massive demonstration brought a crowd witnesses estimated at 1,000-30,000, mostly workers, to Al-Hurriya Square outside the beside presidential palace.

"Exterminate, exterminate government by masters," the crowd chanted, a reference to the multi-party system under which Mahdi ruled since 1986.

"Yes, yes, government by masters will be exterminated," Bashir responded in his 15-minute speech.

"One army, one country," the crowd shouted. "We shall protect the revolution by hard work."

Cheers and applause interrupted Bashir's speech frequently. The crowd burned an effigy marked "secularism," the shape of a bearded man wearing a galibieh of the kind used by followers of Saudi's Ansar sect. Ansar and Khutbah are the principal Muslim sects in Sudan.

Khutbah leader Muhammad Osman Al Mirghani, patron of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), is among those under arrest. The DUP and Mahdi's Umma party were the main partners in the coalition cabinet ousted by the coup.

The demonstration was sanctioned by Bashir's ruling council in view of the emergency decree that bans all unauthorized public gatherings. The official Radio Omdurman repeatedly interrupted its programmes Monday and Tuesday morning to drum up support for a demonstration.

But unlike common practice of previous governments, the junta did not provide transport or other facilities for the demonstrators, so the day was not declared an official holiday, as it would have been in pre-coup days, and people in the capital went about their business.

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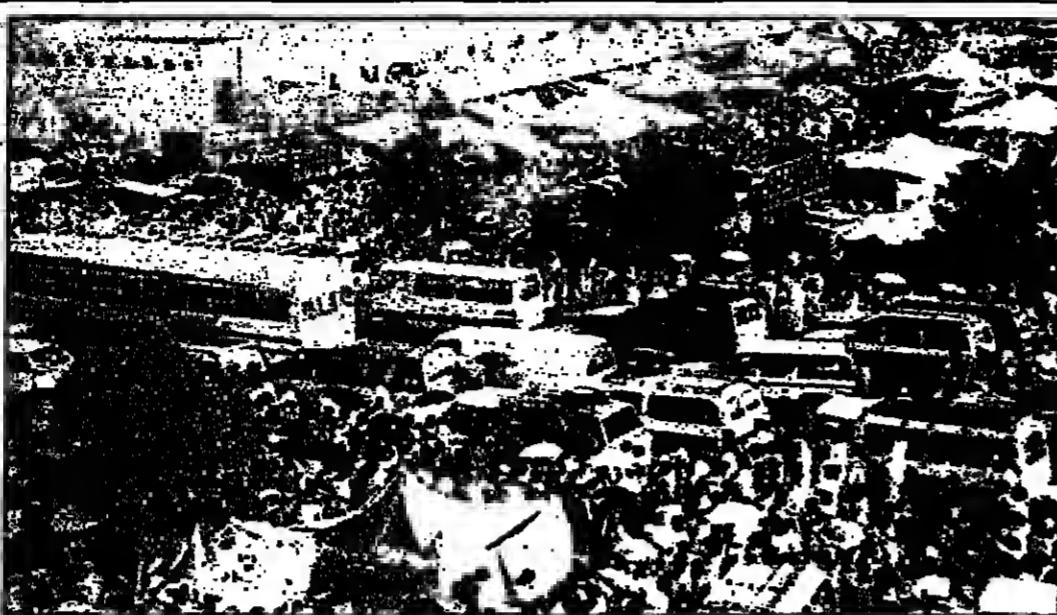
Jordan Times

An independent English-language daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Panels to review voter lists

AMMAN (J.T.) — Voter lists already prepared in accordance with provisions of the 1986 Election Law will be considered valid and will be reviewed by special committees with a view to making changes wherever necessary, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. The spokesman, in a statement given to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, after a meeting at the Interior Ministry, said every voter would have his name added to the list if he is entitled to vote. It was decided during Tuesday's meeting, which was chaired by Interior Minister Saleh Mass'ad, that voters in Amman constituencies who wish to transfer their names from one constituency to another should file an official application for the purpose with the Ministry of Interior, the spokesman said. The Ministry of Interior has requested the Ministry of Justice to furnish the special review committees with the names of people involved in cases of bankruptcy or imprisoned for a period exceeding one year for non-political crimes and who have not been included in the recent amnesty, the spokesman said. The Ministry of Justice is expected to comply with the request during the period July 15-30, the spokesman added.



About one million faithful are performing this year's Hajj

Hajj continues after Mecca blasts kill 1, injure 16

NICOSIA (Agencies) — A million Muslims continued the annual Hajj pilgrimage under heavy Saudi Arabian security Tuesday despite bomb attacks that killed one person and injured 16 people in pilgrim-packed Mecca.

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, answering messages of support from Arab leaders, vowed that his government would show no mercy to saboteurs who tried to disrupt the pilgrimage to Islam's holiest shrine.

Two of the injured were in critical condition after the explosions, said an Interior Ministry official quoted by the Saudi Press Agency.

Security sources in Riyadh told the AP that the injured, mainly pilgrims, included Pakistanis, Indians, Egyptians and two Saudis.

The identity of the dead person was not released, and the sources said some of the wounded had not been identified.

A number of suspects were rounded up and were being interrogated, said the sources.

Inspection of the explosive material involved in the blasts showed they were of "the type that makes a loud bang, has quick impact, but causes little damage," said one of the sources.

Diplomatic sources said investigators believed the explosives were crude, timed devices. If they had been more sophisticated they probably would have injured more people, the diplomats said.

The blasts occurred at 10 p.m. (1900 GMT). Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims were awake, praying and walking around the Kaaba, Islam's holiest shrine housed within the Grand Mosque. Some were headed to the plain of Mina, 20 kilometers away in accordance with the

Jordan condemns terrorist attacks against pilgrims

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday strongly denounced Monday's bomb explosion in the Holy City of Mecca during the annual Hajj pilgrimage and blamed the act on "those parties who hold hatred against Islam."

A statement issued by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid ibn Shaker said: "Jordan strongly denounces these terrorist acts and the repeated suspicious attempts of violence and terrorism against the pilgrimage."

"While denouncing these criminal actions," Sharif Zaid said, "we convey our heartfelt condolences to the families of the bereaved and the Saudi government."

Ahmad Hilayel, secretary-general of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, said no Jordanian pilgrims were hurt in the bombings.

The explosions, according to the statement, occurred on the main road leading to the Grand Mosque and on a flyover in the vicinity of the mosque.

"This criminal perpetration at a sacred spot is regrettable," the agency quoted the security official as saying. "An investigation is under way and details will be released as soon as available."

Iran's main opposition group, the Iraq-based Mujahideen-e-Khalq, blamed the explosions on Iran and the fanatical followers of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who died June 3.

In a statement telexed to the AP in Nicosia from their Baghdad headquarters, the Mujahideen said: "Responsibility for this crime lies with Khomeini's terrorist regime, which has not changed in any way after Khomeini's death."

Among Arab leaders sending messages after Monday's explosions, Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Presi-

dent Hosni Mubarak of Egypt both telephoned King Fahd.

"Egypt will stand by the kingdom in face of any attack from any group harbouring hatred to Islam," Saudi Television, monitored in Cyprus, quoted Mubarak as saying.

Riyadh Television quoted King Fahd as saying "Saudi Arabia will not be lenient towards any one seeking to cause discord or sabotage" — punishable by beheading in Saudi Arabia.

Bahrain's foreign ministry described the bombings as a "criminal act" and demanded the maximum punishment for the perpetrators.

The statement said Bahrain considered the explosions "a sinful aggression against the sanctity of the holy sites and the pilgrims... a criminal deed that is contrary to all the Islamic and humanitarian norms."

It added: "It also behoves the international community, especially the Islamic countries, to condemn the crime."

not comment until he returned to Hong Kong.

Jiang was expected to try to reassure Hong Kong residents frightened by the mainland crackdown that China would preserve their capitalist system for 50 years after Britain returns the colony in 1997. However, China also has warned Hong Kong against continuing its support for fugitive protesters.

The party central committee ousted Zhao June 24 from the post he held for more than two years, accusing him of supporting the student-led protests for a freer society.

Another conference resolution urged the CBJ to issue foreign currency bonds and suggested that each expatriate buy one \$500 bond to help encourage the flow of foreign currency into the Kingdom. The proposal did not specify the interest or maturity on the government bonds.

"This is the minimum that a Jordanian can contribute to his country, to its growth and to help it overcome the difficult economic period it is now undergoing," said Azmi Al Mubtasib, head of the Labour Ministry's expatriates department. He told reporters the conference's recommenda-

Shamir plans moves to save government

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir may call for a new cabinet vote on his proposal for Palestinian elections in an effort to save his coalition government from collapse, his spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Yossi Ahimeir confirmed newspaper reports that Shamir was considering such a vote to head off a threatened resignation by the centre-left Labour Party, partner in Israel's "unity government" with Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc.

"You could say that the prime minister's office should be interested in holding such a vote," said Ahimeir. "But it is up to the prime minister to decide if and when he wants to vote on any proposal."

The vote could be called within the next three weeks, before Labour's central committee meets to make a final decision on a recommendation to quit the government adopted Monday by the party's 120-member leadership bureau (see page 2).

Israel accused its closest ally, the United States, of giving Palestinians "a licence to kill" by not condemning as "terrorism" a Palestinian bus attack that killed 14 people.

Israel's accusation was made at a foreign ministry news conference arranged to assail Washington for not condemning as the bus attack as "terrorism."

"If the United States does not call it terrorism, in fact it gives a licence to kill to every Palestinian individual or organization," foreign ministry spokesman Alon Liel

Slogans painted on walls in the two towns north of Jerusalem

declared "killing our people will not stop the intifada."

The deaths in Ramallah and two nearby villages will bring to 558 the number of Palestinians killed in the uprising.

If Shamir calls on a cabinet vote on the issue of his election proposal, he would urge rejection of amendments to the election proposal similar to hard-line condition that he accepted as Likud policy to squelch a revolt in his right-wing party, the daily Haaretz reported.

The cabinet, which first approved the plan 20-6 in May, would likely defeat the amendments, Israeli papers said.

Shamir's original proposal calls for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to elect representatives to negotiate with Israel on a period of autonomy for the occupied territories. The final status of the territories would be decided in later negotiations.

The proposal is vaguely worded, intentionally leaving controversial issues for later consideration in an effort to win Palestinian approval. But Likud rebels, led by Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, wanted tough conditions added to the proposal.

In the West Bank, leaders of the 20-month Palestinian uprising called a general strike in the adjacent towns of Ramallah and Al Birh to protest killing of three Palestinian youths by Israeli forces a day earlier.

Among the conditions were that no election could be held before the end of the Palestinian uprising and that Arabs in East Jerusalem be barred from voting.

Expatriates adopt action to help Jordan's economy

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In an effort to help Jordan through its present difficult economic situation, Jordanian expatriates Tuesday pledged to pay the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) an annual \$50 as "country honour tax" and to transfer a minimum of \$100 to their accounts in the Kingdom on a monthly basis. They also decided to establish Jordan's first private university, with a capital of JD 10 million, to be found mainly by Jordanian expatriates and Gulf Arabs.

Resolutions issued at the end of the fifth annual Jordanian expatriates conference suggested that Jordanian expatriates, whose children attend Jordanian universities or community colleges, should pay their fees in hard currency and transfer a minimum of \$100 for each of their children's residence fees on a monthly basis.

The conference focused on ways of increasing those remittances which, in the estimate of Labour Minister Jamal Al Bdour, should reach \$857 million by the end of the year.

The four-day conference, which represented Jordan's estimated 320,000 migrant workers, called on Jordanian nationals working abroad to increase their investment in various productive economic sectors, including export and agriculture industries in the Kingdom.

Participants stressed the need to expedite the process of establishing the private university and called on all expatriates to acquire shares in the university which is expected to educate no less than 8,000 students. So far, approximately JD 5.5 million have been paid by the university's founders, according to Saif Al Romaihi, director of diplomatic training at the United Arab Emirates' Foreign Ministry and an investor in the university.

The conference also called on the CBJ to present the government with a new legislative pro-

ject that would regulate relations between citizens and expatriates, taking into consideration suggestions made by expatriates.

The conference, which brought together more than 800 expatriates from 29 countries, came at a particularly critical time for Jordan's economy. Expatriate remittances, for long a major source of foreign currency that helped bridge the Kingdom's balance of payments deficit, fell from more than \$1.2 billion in 1984 to less than \$800 million last year, according to reports.

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(Continued on page 4)

Bush in Hungary after urging Polish unity for democracy

BUDAPEST (Agencies) — U.S. President George Bush arrived in Budapest Tuesday for the first visit by an American leader, showing his support for Hungary's democratic reforms and moves to shake off its Stalinist past.

Bush arrived for his 40-hour visit from Poland, where he was greeted by huge crowds as he met Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and urged Poles to work together toward democratic freedom.

People packed Solidarity Square in central Gdansk to hear Bush and Walesa speak at a monument to shipyard workers shot down by troops in 1970.

"To those who think that dreams can forever be repressed, I say let them look at Poland. For here in Poland — the dream is alive."

Bush earlier met Walesa, who wants more American economic aid programme.

"For those who say that freedom can be forever denied, I say let them look at Poland," the president said in the emotional climax of a two-day visit.

"It requires patience and determination," Bush told an estimated 25,000 people massed at the gates of the Lenin shipyard, where the Solidarity movement began. "But the Polish

Kabul declares truce amid rocket attacks

KABUL (Agencies) — Rebels fired a salvo of rockets into the capital early Tuesday, killing at least four people just hours after the government announced a unilateral ceasefire for a religious holiday.

The government said at least six rockets slammed into Kabul after President Najibullah announced the ceasefire for 'Eid Al Azha, which starts Thursday.

The shelling was followed by at least three marches in which hundreds of people called for military action against Pakistan to stop the attacks. The rallies were sponsored by the governing People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

"There is a growing resentment and anger among the Afghan people against Pakistan which is directly involved in the war against us," said Afghan Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani.

"The people of Afghanistan want the government to take serious measures against Pakistan to stop the shelling," Amani told reporters.

He did not specify what measures would be taken. But diplomatic sources said the government was building up public opinion for a possible strike on rebel bases inside Pakistan.

The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the government has asked the Soviet Union to supply MiG-29 fighter bombers.

Najibullah's spokesman, Sarwar Youish, told reporters that government troops would lay down their weapons from midnight (2130 GMT) Tuesday until midnight (2130 GMT) Saturday to observe the Islamic holiday.

On Monday, at least 55 rockets slammed into the city of 2.25 million people, killing 18 civilians and two soldiers and wounding 51

Ahmad Khomeini backs Rafsanjani

NICOSIA (AP) — The son of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has endorsed his political rival, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in the July 28 presidential elections, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

Ahmad Khomeini's surprise move on Monday was seen as an effort to avoid a head-on confrontation between Tebran's radicals and Rafsanjani's so-called pragmatists during the poll.

IRNA quoted Ahmad, 43, as describing Rafsanjani as "a pioneer in defending Islam... one of the late leader's honest and loyal aides."

Tehran's media speak of Rafsanjani's election as a forgone conclusion.

His only rival in the presidential poll is Abbas Sheibani, a former agriculture minister and member of the Freedom Movement opposition group.

The 12-member Council of Guardians, a constitutional watchdog body, rejected 79 other Iranians who applied to run in the presidential elections held in the aftermath of Ayatollah Khomeini's death June 3.

Iranian dissidents charge that Rafsanjani engineered Sheibani's candidacy as a no-hope rival as a cosmetic exercise.

The lack of a serious challenge by a political heavyweight underlined analysts' belief that neither faction in Tehran is yet prepared for a collision. But many believe that a confrontation will come.

Incumbent President Ayatollah Ali Khamenei's second four-year term expires Oct. 5. Khamenei, who has succeeded Khomeini as Iran's religious leader, cannot run for a third term.

Rafsanjani is likely to have

more executive power than Khomeini had for most of his presidency.

Iranians are expected to approve proposed constitutional reforms, enhancing the powers of the presidency at the expense of the Prime Ministry, in a referendum to be held at the same time as the presidential poll.

The politically ambitious Ahmad is backed by a radical camp led by Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mobarakshahi.

The revolutionary radicals are at odds with Rafsanjani's pragmatic faction, and its policies of a more laissez faire economy and mending ties with the West.

Khomeini had kept the two factions in check, letting neither gain the upper hand. But the conflict intensified with his death.

Ahmad has never held any official post. But he was influential while his father was alive because he controlled access to him and formed alliances with key figures in the hierarchy.

He had presidential aspirations, but his sister, Mrs. Zahra Mostafavi, said the elder Khomeini refused to let him run for political office.

He may have been placated by a letter from Rafsanjani and 204 other parliamentary deputies last month asking him to run for the house in Rafsanjani's Tehran district, which the speaker will have to vacate.

Tehran newspapers said that was part of a campaign to get Ahmad elected as speaker to replace Rafsanjani, apparently to placate him and head off an open confrontation.

Ahmad replied that he needed time to consider the offer because he was too emotionally drained by his father's death.

Afghanistan. — U.N.-negotiated accords led in February to the end of a nine-year Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The city of Jalalabad, between Kabul and the Pakistan border, has come under repeated attack since the Soviet pullout.

"Facing onslaught and aggression from abroad, we have to make all necessary preparations to repulse these interventionist assaults to defend the independence... of our country," Wakil said.

A Soviet statement to the U.N. chief also charged Pakistan of planning a new offensive and complained of intensified missile attacks against Kabul, including one that exploded near the Soviet embassy July 2.

Charges

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have alleged that the guerrillas, along with Pakistani military advisers, are planning an offensive on Kabul.

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil said in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar that "materialisation of this aggressive plan will oblige us to take decisive and serious measures."

At the United Nations, Wakil said a mid-July rebel offensive would target various provinces in addition to Kabul.

"The responsibility for its grave consequences, death, bloodshed and devastation should be borne by Pakistani militarists and the overseas planners and promoters of these dangerous adventurist designs," Wakil charged.

He was making a clear reference to the United States.

He requested the attention of the U.N. Security Council "to prevent and foil these adventurist schemes, which seriously threaten peace and security in

the region," he said.

Diplomatic sources said big shipments were expected to arrive within the next couple of months. Overall supplies for 1989 would probably be as great as the previous year, when Soviet forces were still in Afghanistan they said.

The Mujahedeen have complained with increasing bitterness in recent weeks that they are being starved of weapons and that this had severely hampered their fighting ability.

Last week Najibullah's troops won an important victory, capturing the military base at Samarkhel, 20 kilometers east of Jalalabad.

Mohammadi, whose remarks were reported by the rebel government's Afghan News Agency, said one of the U.S. officials had told him the arms supplies were not stopped, but temporarily suspended.

"I criticised recent pledges by Peter Tomsen, U.S. representative to the 'provisional Afghan government,'" of full U.S. support to the rebel-declared government seeking to establish itself in Afghanistan.

Tomsen's presence in Islamabad during preparations for an offensive "puts us on guard," the Soviet statement said.

It pledged continued Soviet arms supplies to Kabul to "defend independence, rebuff military hit-and-run attacks and satisfy the overriding need of its people — the achievement of peace."

U.S. arms supply

In Islamabad, an Afghan rebel leader said Monday the United States had promised fresh arms shipments will reach the guerrillas

"to assure me that the arms supply to the Mujahedeen will be restored very soon," he said.

Tomsen told a news conference earlier that there had been a "down-swing" in supplies in the past few months.

The change from purely guerrilla warfare to conventional operations like the siege of Jalalabad meant the rebels needed far more weapons than in the past, he said.

Diplomatic sources said the change of administration in the United States had led to bureaucratic delays. Some guerrillas had also been boarding their weapons.

Women killed in crash

ings at Jamshid, reserved for women, were now cancelled.

At least eight mourners were crushed to death in the first days of public grief for Khomeini leading up to his burial at a temporary funeral June 6.

The radio gave no details of the deaths but quoted a statement by Khomeini's office saying they occurred within the past few days.

Almost each day since Khomeini's death June 3, thousands of chest-beating mourners have thronged Khomeini's house and the meeting hall where he held audiences in Jamshid in north Tehran.

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British Aerospace seeking aircraft deal with Iraq

LONDON (AP) — British Aerospace PLC said Monday it was negotiating to sell Hawk jet trainer aircraft to Iraq in competition with a French-German consortium.

The British government, which banned arms sales to Iran and Iraq during their eight-year war, would not say whether it will permit the sale. A Foreign Office official, requesting anonymity, declined to comment.

British Aerospace spokesman Alan Piper said the company had been trying to sell Hawks when the war broke out in 1980.

"The talks restarted a few months ago," Piper told the Associated Press. "We're in competition with the French-German Alpha jet so it's not a foregone

conclusion that we'll win the contract."

Piper added that British Aerospace, a commercial company, has told the government about the negotiations, but has had no ruling.

"When we talk to a foreign government on defence sales we have to inform the government what we do it and seek guidance," he said.

The Alpha is made by Dassault of France and MBB of West Germany.

British Aerospace said the number of aircraft involved in the deal has not been finalised.

The sale would be the first approved by the British government to Iraq or Iran since the war ended last year.

In its dialogue with the PLO,

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Israeli policemen hold an Israeli extremist seeking "revenge" against Palestinians for the June 6 bus incident in which 14 people were killed.

The bus incident is seen to have boosted the hand of the hardline Likud bloc.

Labour, Likud more interested in continued marriage than divorce

By Paul Taylor
Reuter

TEL AVIV — Israel's political crisis, provoked by the decision of the Labour Party leadership Monday to recommend breaking up the national unity government, may be more apparent than real.

Labour leaders voted to urge their central committee to withdraw from the government "in the present circumstances," saying Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party had torpedoed an Israeli initiative by not stopping, but temporarily suspending.

"We will not be a fig leaf for Likud, we will not be a fig leaf for a tragedy," Labour leader and Vice-Premier Shimon Peres declared.

But political analysts believe the threat of separation may be less dramatic than it seems.

Labour left at least three weeks until its 1,200-member committee meets to allow for negotiations with Shamir.

A high-level U.S. delegation is

due here next week to examine how to pursue Israel's proposals for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip following the Likud resolution.

The team led by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger may end up mediating in Israel's domestic crisis.

Shamir has already said his party's vote to make elections conditional on an end to the Palestinian uprising, the exclusion of Palestinians in Arab Jerusalem, and the ruling out of any creation of a Palestinian state, did not change the government plan.

"We say and reiterate that the peace initiative of the government prevails and this is the only binding decision that obliges the cabinet," the right-wing premier said in a statement Monday.

Like an unhappy couple constantly on the verge of separation, Labour and Likud have staggered from crisis to crisis in uneasy partnership for nearly five years, with neither able to achieve outright supremacy at the

politics.

Political analysts said the tempestuous marriage is likely to continue a while longer, since neither side has an interest in divorce.

Labour Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, co-author of the elections plan, urged his party to delay a decision and raised counter-proposals which could form the basis of negotiations with Shamir.

With Israel's public mood swinging further to the right in reaction to the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising, Labour would risk disaster if Likud insisted on a fresh general election, less than a year after last November's indecisive poll.

Last week's attack by a Palestinian on an Israeli bus, in which 14 Jews died, has reinforced the angry rightist mood. Peres was

attacked and shouted down by enraged mourners at the funeral of one of the victims.

Shamir, on the other hand, would much rather govern Israel from the centre, in alliance with

Labour, than tackle the Jewish state's "security," diplomatic and economic problems in a narrow alliance with the far right and religious zealots.

His powerful Likud rival, Arik Sharon, might demand the defence ministry in such a cabinet.

A rightist government, devoted to more Jewish settlement in the occupied territories and harsher measures against the Palestinians, would be certain to clash with the United States and American Jews, the backbone of Israel's support.

Labour sources said Peres might have difficulty restraining the younger generation in his party who would rather go into opposition than sit impotently alongside Likud in government.

But they said both Peres and Rabin would probably seek a compromise with Shamir enabling the government to pursue the elections initiative, at least for the moment, rather than break up the government.

PLO sees glimmer of hope in U.S.

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Monday it saw a glimmer of hope in signs that Washington was reviewing its Middle East policy.

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Jordan, Syria seek to enhance cooperation

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Al Zub'at have signed minutes of the Joint Jordan-Syrian Higher Committee meetings, which concluded here Monday.

The minutes provided for holding the sub-committee meetings under the chairmanship of the minister concerned in each country.

The sub-committees will be entrusted with discussing means to enhance cooperation in various fields, according to the minutes' provisions.

In the field of agriculture, the committee reviewed issues pertaining to the exchange of technical expertise, provision of seeds and saplings, exchange and streamlining of information on desert locust movement, providing veterinary vaccines and drugs and possibilities of setting up joint venture projects.

In the area of transport, the higher committee has approved the proposals made by the transport and transit committee during its meeting in Amman on June 10, and those made by the joint civil aviation and air transport committee which met on April 4.

The committee also emphasised the need for observing the

decision taken by the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company's general assembly on assessing the situation of the company's fleet of buses.

In the industrial sphere, the committee called for the formation of a group to discuss specification and metrology of all commodities produced in both countries, in addition to the exchange of information on raw materials used for local industry and semi-manufactured materials.

The committee also called on officials from both countries to look into means of increasing the volume of commodity exchange.

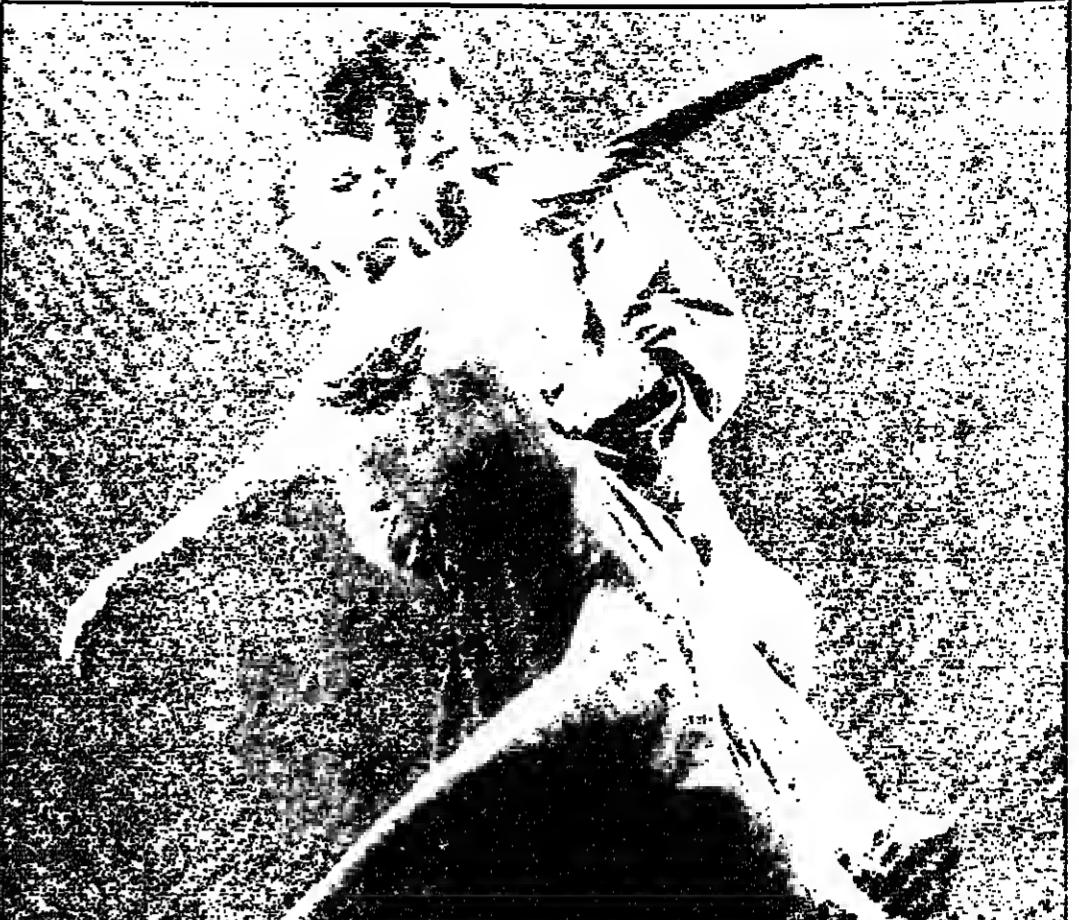
The committee also discussed a number of issues of interest for

both countries, including the \$10 million balanced deal, banking arrangements, debts, vegetables and fruits, fairs and production markets.

In the field of electricity, the higher committee has called for resuming studies on the electric grid linking Jordan and Syria, and called on officials from both countries to speed up work on this project.

It also called for drawing up joint training programmes for staff from both countries and for exchanging experiences on the best way to rationalise the use of electricity. They further agreed on using local experiences in carrying out the work on the proposed electric grid.

In the irrigation sector, the committee called for work to continue on the construction of Al Wihda Dam, in accordance with the agreement signed by both countries, and that both governments should facilitate all difficulties which might face the smooth implementation of the project.



A pair of dancers with the Ballet Du Nord company execute a difficult sequence of moves. The French performers enjoyed their return to Jerash and would like to appear elsewhere in the Arab World.

French dancers enjoy a 'fun' audience at Jerash

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

JERASH — Dancing to the beat of the likes of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, George Gershwin, Lee Gurst, Andre de Toulouse and E' Hector Berlioz last Saturday and Sunday nights at Jerash's South Theatre was the Ballet Du Nord, representing France for the second time at the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

Established in Roubaix, northern France, in 1983, the troupe represents a "neo-classique" tradition inherited from George Balanchine, the late choreographer of world renown. Last weekend's two-hour shows were an unusual synthesis of a jazzy musical and a more classical ballet.

The director and founder of the company, Cuban-born, Swiss-educated Alfonso Cata, was pleased to be back in Jordan following his first working visit in 1984.

I sit with the audience and watch their reactions. I know that Jordanian audiences are not accustomed to ballet, for the most part, but that makes the challenge even greater. The Jordanian audience is definitely less sophisticated than the European one. But it is a 'fun' audience. Some people smoke, some eat, some talk, while others laugh or whistle, but hardly anyone leaves, which in and of itself is a good sign," he said.

According to one of the troupe's 41 dancers, Sylvie Monodoulet, "the audience was very noisy. There was very little of the kind of feedback that we usually get from European audiences. There was a lot of whistling, I came with the troupe five years ago, and I must say that attendance was much better this year."

Renatus Hoogenraad, a male dancer, felt that "there was a surprised hush from the audience during the first scene. I think they expected to find female dancers on stage, instead they found six males and not a single female through the entire first scene. I don't think many in the audience even knew that there is such a thing as a male ballet dancer."

Cata pointed out that the company's performance in Jerash was arranged by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to strengthen diplomatic ties and cultural relations between France and Jordan. The cost of their stay was shared by the ministry, the Jerash Festival Committee, Royal Jordanian and Air France.

"It takes time for all people to

get used to new concepts," he said.

According to Cata's estimates, 3,000 people attended the first night and 1,000 attended the second night. "I liked the first night better, there was more atmosphere. Even if the audience's reaction is not what the dancers are used to, it is nevertheless very exciting."

The dances (and the accompanying music that is performed) are usually chosen according to the taste of the country the troupe is visiting. Cata, who selects the dances he believes suitable, hopes that Jordanian audiences will become increasingly accustomed to the art of ballet and come to appreciate it as more than just "a different type of entertainment."

The troupe's dancers came to a consensus that, although performing for an audience not at all familiar with ballet as European audiences are, they would like to continue to perform for Arab audiences, whether in Jerash or other Arab cities.

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Exemplary relations

THE SWEEPING and comprehensive recommendations and decisions of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee which were adopted during the talks held in Damascus Monday between Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Al Zoubi prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Jordanian-Syrian relations are as solid as ever. They also indicate that the brotherly relations between the two countries emanate first and foremost from the excellent fraternal relations that exist between His Majesty King Hussein and President Hafez Al Assad. Such excellent personal relations have proved to be solid and firm and able to withstand all tests. The seven-principal recommendations of the joint committee were the culmination and the symbol of the exemplary relations that so happily exist between the two Arab countries.

One close look at the string of resolutions of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee would reveal the depth and scope of the enlarged Jordanian-Syrian relations on all fronts. Perhaps the most important feature of these decisions is the resolution to implement the Al Wihda Dam project as soon as possible. It must be noted that the said dam has become the true epitome of the developing relations between the two neighbouring countries and peoples. A great deal of hope and high expectations are therefore associated with the swift construction of that dam; and the sooner it is completed the firmer the Syrian-Jordanian relations would become. Equally important are the agreements to further develop and consolidate cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, transport, electricity, petroleum and minerals, and other ongoing enterprises.

All in all, the just-concluded visit of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker to Damascus and the fruits of that visit tell a very happy and successful story. The warmth with which Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his accompanying delegation were received in Damascus is a living testimony of the continuing good and brotherly Syrian-Jordanian relations.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily newspaper on Tuesday tackled Jordan's continued drive to achieve pan-Arab unity by first embarking on an integration process with individual Arab states. The paper in referring to the current meetings in Damascus by the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee, said that the Kingdom has always been keen on achieving this aspired unity in implementation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. Steps to achieve integration among Arab states are no alternative to pan-Arab unity but they are no doubt beneficial because they lead to the attainment of that goal, the paper noted. It said that the prime minister's talks in Damascus should be considered as part of the country's on going effort in this direction. What Syria and Jordan aim to achieve at present, the paper added, is integration in a number of fields and bolstering their national economies by attaining self-sufficiency in a number of products. The success of the talks and the impetus given to the joint projects the paper added, give rise to optimism and prove that the joint process is a guarantee for the attainment of the greater unity.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments Tuesday on a decision by the Israeli Labour Party to leave the present government coalition in Israel. Mahmoud Al Rikawi says that the Labour Party's decision which followed statements reflecting its frustration with Shamir's policies will no doubt bring down the cabinet and force new elections. The writer notes that the present government crisis in Israel exposed the real intentions of the Zionist movement and the real objective behind the so-called Shamir's elections plan. It had been hoped by many that the plan would unify the government rather than cause splits, but after Shamir had listened to the extremist elements in the Likud bloc and decided on policies which in effect cancel the proposed elections, the Labour Party had nothing left, says the writer. For the Arabs it had been clear right from the beginning that the Shamir plan was intended as a gambit and no more than a means to terminate the intifada which has been met with an escalation of the Israeli iron fist policy, the writer continues. He says that the Shamir plan which has frustrated and disappointed Israel's European friends has now brought about the current crisis within the coalition because it is no more than a bid to perpetuate repression.

Sawt Al Shabab daily said that the present Israeli coalition government is bound to fall any minute now in the light of the split between the Likud and Labour parties. Shamir is expected either to beg the votes and the support to the religious and extremist parties to keep the Likud in power or resign and pave the way for a parliamentary election, the paper noted. It said that in both cases the Likud is bound to continue the drive to escalate repression against the Palestinian people in a desperate attempt to end the uprising. Israel according to many observers is also faced with two probabilities: To make peace with the Arabs or go to war, and the first option seems now to be a far possibility, said the paper. The only hope for these observers is for Shimon Peres to form a new minority government and take the initial step towards attaining a comprehensive peace.

ECOLIGHT

An election of economics, not politics

By Jawad Anani

SPECULATION about elections is now behind us. The force of positive change has won, and the leader of Jordan has opted for it. This is good news, very good news.

However, the decision to pursue elections is not an end in itself. No matter how much we glorify democracy, it remains a means to something, not an end. It is an instrument for a society to reach resolutions to its problems and pending affairs.

The runners for the eighty parliamentary seats will soon begin to set up campaigns, adopt slogans, reveal biases, and refine their positions on all the issues. We will see that some may compromise their convictions with flashy rhetoric. Others may opt for compromising tones on their stances, especially those they think are not acceptable to the populace. We might also witness broad-raising views. Is any election campaign void of maverick ideas and men?

Economic issues will certainly occupy a central position. Strange as it may seem, the political issues may look homogeneous among the different subjects debated. Even those who may be labelled as "soft" and moderate could resort to

flowery language. Economic issues are the points of variation.

People who come from rural areas will insist on a strong central decision-making authority for the protection and the support of less-privileged areas, but they may also ask the central government to decentralise the economic decision-making process. Does this sound paradoxical? Yes, but these people feel that a delegation that comes to them from a strong government makes more sense.

We will also see that the issue of adjustment will be of central attention. For reasons of national pride, Jordanians will desire to decrease the size of the foreign debt, achieve greater independence, and receive the aid of Arab States. Price relaxation may not be a big electoral issue, but it will occupy greater attention when the Parliament convenes.

Government expenditures and tax collection will certainly be debated during the campaign. As usual, most candidates will insist on the decrease of government expenditures but will also demand more allocations for education, health, food and housing. Moreover, under the argument of greater efficiency, they will

demand more taxes on the rich and less on the poor. Government expenditure will be mainly considered as a tool of income redistribution.

The devaluation of the dinar will be considered mainly a symptom and not an illness. The fluctuation in the dinar-exchange rate is the result of bad management, and so the candidates will ask mainly for a stabilising of the rate.

Regional development will also occupy a priority position, especially by candidates from the seven governorates outside Amman. Yet, the five-year plan will now have to be revamped.

Economic development will be insisted on. However, not many people will give much thought to the dilemma of shouldering short-term adjustment and long-term growth. This problem will be left for governments to resolve.

It will be a campaign of economics, not politics. The way to achieve electoral success — this fall and thereafter — is to maintain a happy balance between professionalism in tackling economic problems and populism. We need to wait and see.

The Likud's doublethink

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, The Jerusalem Post

By Arye Naor

PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Shamir could really be satisfied at the end of the Likud Party meeting last Wednesday. From now on it is absolutely clear that there are no ideological differences inside the party. Only unrealistic observation can describe Shamir as more "pragmatic" than his party rivals — Ariel Sharon, David Levy and Yitzhak Modai. He sacrificed nothing by accepting their four demands. Rather, his acceptance was an expression of his own deep, fundamental convictions. Nothing has changed.

Time and again the premier repeated, while campaigning inside the party in recent weeks, that his opponents were motivated by political ambition rather than ideology. "They aren't suggesting anything that is unacceptable to me," he told many groups of central committee members.

Proving that there was no real difference of opinion between him and Sharon, the premier could smile on his televised interview and declare that he saw no contradiction between the Likud's resolutions and the government's "peace initiative."

Confronted with such a contradiction, one might conclude that Mr. Shamir has tried to fool all the people, at least some of the time.

This is a wrong conclusion. Shamir has fooled no one. He has always said that he has no intention of changing the ideology in which he sincerely believes. He has always categorically said that he will never give up anything in return for peace — and he has always meant it. He has always said that peace will be possible only when the Arabs are persuaded that Israel is the strongest power in the region. Nothing should be given them for accepting what is basically for their own good: peace with the strongest actor in the arena.

As far as Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District are concerned — these are our patrimony, rightfully belonging to the Jewish people, and they should never be relinquished to the Arabs, who are outsiders there. Shamir has always said that giving up those

areas would mean a weakening of Israel, which would destroy the possibility of peace; giving up territory would push Israel to indefensible boundaries.

These have always been the main characteristics of Shamir's thinking. He has devoted his life to the realisation and preservation of the ideological principles on which his thinking is based, and he deserves to be believed when he says he has no intention of changing them.

Levy, Modai and especially Sharon — who knows so well how to use the principles in which Shamir so deeply believes — had had no real grounds to question the premier's devotion to the ideology. The last-minute development at the Likud meeting proved it. Shamir did not simply surrender to his rivals. Rather, by accepting their conditions he said "Yes" to his inner voice. If the "peace initiative" endangered the realisation of the ideology, then the initiative had to be cleverly turned aside.

The crisis in the Likud has been avoided because there was no ground for a real crisis. They all speak the same language and think the same way.

Now it is up to the Labour Party here and up to the administration in Washington to decide whether they have been cheated.

There is a clear contradiction between the initiative as approved by the cabinet and presented by the premier at the White House, on the one hand, and, on the other, the Likud's resolutions Wednesday night.

The contradiction is expressed by the resolutions and by the spirit of the political development. As far as the formula is concerned, one has to distinguish between rhetoric and policy. Only two of the four conditions set by Levy, Modai and Sharon are connected with real policy — that there will be no negotiations as long as violence continues, and that the Arab residents of Jerusalem will not be permitted to participate in the elections.

The other two conditions — no negotiations with the PLO and continued settlement — are mere rhetoric: the government has no budget for new settlements, and indirect negotiations with the PLO can be continued by U.S. diplomats... and be denied by Israel. That is precisely what has

happened in recent weeks. The policy conditions have a more powerful meaning. As long as Jerusalem Arabs are not permitted to participate in the process and there is no negotiation as long as violence continues, the initiative is doomed. No Arab is expected to participate in a political process based on these two conditions. The Likud's leaders know this no less than anybody else. Yet they cheerfully make two contradictory decisions: to continue with the initiative and, at the same time, to frustrate that very initiative.

Bridging the gap between the initiative and these conditions requires George Orwell's doublethink: "Doublethink means the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them" (1984, II:9).

Perhaps this is the power that enables the premier to believe that he can make peace and give nothing in return.

Perhaps this is the power that enables the Likud at once to declare allegiance to the initiative and to frustrate it.

The political spirit of the developments in the Likud sheds more light on the contradiction. Shamir made no secret of his opinion that the initiative is very dangerous to Israel's national security. Apart from considerations of party politics, he and his ministerial partners — Levy and Modai — had a strategic target: to kill the initiative in order to save the national interest.

The faces of the party's leaders showed who won: the broad smiles and jubilant cheers of the three ministers and their close aides left no room for doubt.

Beyond the implications for the distribution of power among the Likud's leaders, there is another, strategically significant, result. The initiative is finished. If the resolutions and the premier's speech did not kill it, the distribution of power does. It is now up to Sharon, Levy and Modai to decide whether or not Shamir's hands are free at any specific moment on any given issue. Without their consent, Shamir will face political and perhaps even legal moves, on the grounds of disobeying the binding resolution.

Consequently, the Labour Party has no choice but to leave the

government. To continue to serve in Shamir's government under the new guidelines he has from his party will be to legitimise the old-new hardline and Sharon's leadership. If Labour takes it policy and ideology as seriously as the Likud takes its own, Labour can no longer participate in a government with the Likud.

When Shamir came out with the initiative, some observers expressed the hope that Israel was turning towards a bi-partisan foreign policy. The American example was set as a model. On Wednesday morning, when Shamir seemed to be determined to fight his rivals, that hope seemed to be materialising.

No more.

Perhaps it takes the "power of doublethink" to enable the Likud to believe in its self-contradictory policy.

Labour requires something else to stay in this government: it has to give up its uniqueness, its platform, its beliefs, its credibility.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," Abraham Lincoln said, quoting St. Luke, and he concluded: "I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

Our government also cannot endure permanently with half of it committed to the peace initiative and the other half committed to its nullification.

With the end of the initiative, Labour is at a dead end — unless it leaves the coalition, either to form an alternative government in this Knesset or to go into opposition and build a strong alternative for the future.

Expatriates adopt economic action

(Continued from page 1)

soon, he told reporters at the end of the conference.

The university, expected to cover specialisations offered by traditional universities, is to follow a Japanese-style of education that stresses practical training. Romani said the university would relieve the pressure from Jordan's other four government colleges and encourage the flow of foreign currency into the Kingdom. The university's 800 or so founders, 100 of whom are Am-

man residents, include citizens and members of the ruling families in the Gulf states.

The conference also adopted recommendations and resolutions issued during last week's one-day seminar on the role of the expatriates in the development of the Kingdom.

On the political level, the conference reaffirmed Jordan's position towards the Palestinian problem, the steps taken to highlight the Palestinian identity and boost the intifada, and the Kingdom's efforts to help convene an international peace conference on the

Middle East.

Participants also expressed support for the Jordanian role in establishing the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), and voiced pride in Jordan's support of Iraq as well as the Kingdom's participation in efforts to safeguard Lebanon's unity and Arab identity. They expressed pride in the King's letter of appointment to the government, especially on the issue of resuming parliamentary life, the reorganisation of the country's administration and the elimination of favouritism and unsound practices.

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China had more students in the U.S. this year than any other country, an estimated 40,000

Asian students increasingly drawn to U.S. universities

By Larry Thorson
The Associated Press

OKYO — If you look at educational pedigree around Asia, a U.S. college background seems to be a ticket to the top.

National leaders with American degrees include President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, resident Lee Teng-Hui of Taiwan and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Former U.S. college students are important educators, activists and entrepreneurs in many Asian countries, and they provide a much-needed link of experience and understanding between East and West.

Those who stay in the United States are now recognized as helping to keep American standards up in science and technology. Fields especially favored by students from China and India.

Many more of Asia's brightest are in the U.S.-bound pipeline.

Asian countries afford to send more young people abroad to study. They are drawn to American campuses by a variety of places, growing consciousness of membership in the Pacific rim community, and admiration for the U.S. higher-education system.

Atsuko Matsumoto, 24, said she hadn't been forced to study hard for her degree at Yokohama City College and hoped for moreimulation in an advanced American business course. If she does, it will be her second dip into U.S. education. She also has gone to an intensive English course at a spring hill college in Alabama.

"I heard that American university students study very hard, I think it's good to go to school here," Matsumoto said while thumbing through university catalogs in the office of the pan-United States educational commission.

The office's library was jammed with young Japanese exploring course listings or buying a 1-page handbook on how to get ready for an American university

lition. It's a scene mirrored many times in Asia as youth in the avily populated arc from Pakistan to China plan their scholastic move to return home after U.S. study. Some stay in the United States for high-paying jobs or research that cannot be done at home. Others seek to live behind forever the deprivation or oppression or political certainty in their homelands.

Soon after the dust settled in Asia following the crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators, young people started watching police and lined up at U.S. embassies in Chinese cities to apply for student visas.

They face many barriers, especially if they need the government aid to given to 35,000 of 80,000 Chinese studying road this year.

Most Chinese who are permitted to study abroad have to pass competitive tests. Also important are family connections — relations in China who will ensure the student's eventual return — and being "ideologically and morally sound," in the words of rules issued in 1987.

Despite such barriers, China had more students in the United States than any other country this year, an estimated 40,000.

Playing a major role.

State support is given mostly to graduate students in engineering and business. Returned students play a major role in advanced study within China, numbering 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the teachers of postgraduate courses, said Yin Fuzeng, Director of the State Education Commission's Foreign Affairs Bureau in Beijing.

In the 1987-88 school year, Asian students numbered 180,500, or 50.7 per cent of all foreign students in the United States, compared with 28.6 per cent in 1979-80, according to statistics in a newsletter of the U.S. National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.

1987-88 was the first year in which Asians were the majority of foreign students, and Asian countries held eight of the first 10 places in the ranking of nations with the most students in U.S. colleges.

William K. Cummings, director of the office of International Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, wrote in the newsletter that "one can reasonably anticipate continuing expansion of the Asian appetite for overseas study."

Many more may be coming from South Korea, which liberalized overseas travel in January and now permits anyone to apply for a passport. The foreign ministry in Seoul is issuing 27,000 passports to students this year, 132 per cent more than last year.

The influx from Asia will help U.S. universities withstand a decline in the number of American students and is likely to aid in the development of collaborative programmes between U.S. and foreign universities. Cummings wrote.

"The flow of Asian students to the United States adds over \$1 billion to the American economy," he said.

But Cummings warned of potential problems if too many Asians concentrate in a few schools or departments.

This problem already has caused Malaysia to modify its ambitious programme of sending students to the United States, which started early in the 1980s after Britain, formerly the first choice for study abroad, increased fees for foreign students. Some Malaysians were concentrated on a few U.S. campuses that some of the village youths

among them got caught up in Islamic fundamentalist groups and became deeply religious. The government in Kuala Lumpur is trying to disperse students to U.S. universities and encourages American institutions to set up branch campuses in Malaysia. The number of Malaysian students in the United States is expected to be just under 20,000 for the next few years, well below the peak of 24,000 in 1984.

U.S. degrees formerly weren't valued much in Malaysia or some other Asian countries, especially those that had colonial ties to Britain and long-term links with British universities.

But that is changing, as Arjun Fernando of Sri Lanka experienced recently. Fernando, 30, has a graduate business degree from Clemson University, and for a while thought he was part of his country's brain drain because Sri Lanka didn't think highly of his U.S. degree.

Coming home

"I had no intentions of returning, but during a holiday in Sri Lanka, I was offered a good job at the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank in Colombo, which I accepted," he said.

In South Korea, Park Young-Joon, 33, said his MBA from the University of Washington was the top degree, at Corgo securities when he started three years ago as an economic research analyst, but now nine of his colleagues have equal or better U.S. degrees.

"My degree has been a great help to my career in Korea, but there are now many, too many. Almost everyone has an MBA," Park said.

He said his U.S. education helped him to speak English, the international language of business.

"Another benefit is the exposure to American standards, to American ways of thinking. A lot of Korea businesses work with Americans in financial industries, and my knowledge of the United States is an asset," Park said.

Asian politicians with U.S. educations may infuse some American-style democratic liberalism into their countries. That appears to be the case in Taiwan, where more liberal policies have been the rule in recent years. President Lee Teng-Hui's 25-member cabinet boasts 17 members who have studied in the United States.

Many Asian countries say a large proportion of overseas students don't return home. Estimates put the proportion staying in the United States at 60 per cent to 70 per cent in Sri Lanka and about 90 per cent in Bangladesh, and apparently few students return to China, India and Taiwan.

But there are many cases in which U.S.-educated people returned to their countries late in life or after a gap of years.

Iranian women form a consensus on Rafsanjani

This is the last part of a three part article about women's conditions in Iran

Local sauna

Such is the talk at the local sauna, where only two large pictures of Khomeini and a doorway draped with funeral black cloth give any clue that we might be in grief-stricken Iran. Ronoush and its restrictions quickly give way to spiraling costs, food shortages and the coupon system followed by what may be in store under an administration almost certain to be led by the turbaned cleric and strongman, Hashemi Rafsanjani. The women are mostly middle-class, coming for a sauna once or twice a week to escape the children, mother-in-law pressures; to talk womanly things and have a good giggle. Creatures of foreboding in black they strip down with alacrity.

Jokes are few, often political, and the singing boisterous through clouds of steam. Some have come to lose weight and express surprise at the suggestion that the veil or rouppouh is all embracing, all hiding — so why bother? Moin, the Iranian singer who has made the United States his home, is at a premium these days and everyone joined in a song which lamented the passing of the good times and the coming of sorrow, sorrow, sorrow. Music — provided it doesn't make you tingle — and chess are OK these days, but not backgammon or playing cards for money.

Tehran's two polarised communities may view the revolution and its aftermath very differently, but both north and south seem agreed on Iran's powerful Majlis speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, their man. Less than one month has elapsed since the Ayatollah's death but hopes are already riding dangerously high on the emerging strongman to bring a period of prosperity and security.

In a poor warren of a suburb, right out in south-east Tehran, a mother, who arrived in the capital less than 10 years ago from Ardebil, accepts the new Rafsanjani-Khamenei alliance without question. It could be argued that the newly elevated Ayatollah Khamenei is, at 49, too young to be a supreme leader, that he lacks a religious thesis and has none of Khomeini's charisma. True or not, few Tehranis want to discuss it.

Like a wealthy bazaar several hours before, Fatimeh unconsciously mouths the words of Rafsanjani at Friday prayers.

"Khomeini is a man of the world; he has travelled, met foreigners and knows his way around. He has spent the last 40 years in theological school." Once derided by the middle classes as the Red Mullah, Rafsanjani is now seen as the leader who will give north Tehranis a piece of the war reconstruction action, employment for south Tehranis, more food, less rationing, and an easier time all round for women. The talk is mostly about economic — not political — liberalisation, though some insist the two must go together. Delivering such goods after 10 years of upheaval will not be easy. Many are tempted into thinking that the revolutionary chaos has all but burned itself out with the outpourings of grief at Khomeini's graveside, but Rafsanjani will have to move slowly, taking years not months to keep his economic pledges if he is to avoid confrontation.

Clearly, the coupon system and inflation — officially put at 22 per cent but generally reckoned to be about 50 per cent — are major headaches for the women. In deference to the poor, the government has fixed bread at pre-revolution prices, but that's about all.

Put simply, not enough food can be obtained with coupons, introduced at the start of the Gulf war in 1980 as a form of rationing, and families are increasingly forced to shop on the open market where such purchases as meat, eggs and cheese are up to 10 times more expensive. Coupon

holders have little hope that the government's recent announcement of a military service waiver in exchange for \$10,000 will attract many young men back.

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Naguib Mahfouz, the winner of the 1988 Nobel Literature Prize

Egyptian writers struggle to expose their countries' woes to the world

By Jane Friedman

CAIRO — In one of his recent short stories, the Egyptian novelist Youssef el Kaid, 45, uses the form of a fable to make his point.

A rich man reaches the banks of a wide river and, seeking to cross it, finds a large strong man whom he asks to carry him. The giant obliges and the rich man climbs on his back for the crossing.

On the other side of the river, the strong man, expiring from fatigue, asks to be paid.

The rich man, furious, kicks the poor man and proceeds "angrily upon his way."

"What's come over the world?" Mr. El Kaid has the rich man ask. "Why do the poor people think about getting rich? Isn't there a law against that?"

Like many writers making a name today in contemporary Egyptian literature, Youssef el Kaid is angry, mostly about social injustice. But there are other reasons for his anger.

Although he and his fellow Egyptian writers are still the most widely read and influential in the Arab World, Mr. El Kaid is rarely read outside the region.

Neither last year's Nobel prize to the 78-year-old Egyptian novelist Naguib Mahfouz — nor his flap over Salman Rushdie's "Satanic Verses" gives him solace.

"I'm afraid a lot of people will try to write folklorically (like Mr. Mahfouz) about our backward situation to interest the West," said Mr. El Kaid. Of Salman Rushdie, he said, "The West is rewarding him for trying to destroy Islam. The West encourages those who attack Islam."

Mr. El Kaid is typical of many Egyptian writers and intellectuals who have come to prominence in the 1970s and 1980s, several generations after Naguib Mahfouz, considered the founding father of the Arabic novel, made his mark.

Although there are exceptions, the most recognized of Egypt's younger writers are fiercely secular and nationalistic, either Marxist or socialist, anti-Western and frequently anti-American.

Unlike Mr. Mahfouz, whose work was rewarded because it was "rich in nuance — now clearly realistic, now evocatively ambiguous," Egypt's more contemporary writers do not use the Balzacian style that Mr. Mahfouz borrowed to describe Cairo in muted colours. They are tough. Although most have so far shied away from dealing with the growing militancy of Islam, their books assault social injustice, the wide gap between rich and poor, corruption, Western influence and political oppression.

"Whereas Mahfouz's style was verité, about the Egyptian alleys and popular quarters of Cairo,

our generation is more angry and much more vocal than Mahfouz," said Mohammed Salimawy, a playwright and, for some time, an official in Egypt's Culture Ministry. "We are angry not at what was but at what is."

"We lived in the era of great dreams before 1967," said Gamal Ghitani, Egypt's most successful contemporary writer, speaking of the 1952 revolution against the monarchy and the rise of Nasirism.

In the 1967 Six-Day War with Israel, "suddenly we suffered the problem of democracy and then the moments of defeat," he added. "Then Sadat came and transformed the society. We are not only angry. We have suffered great disappointments."

A look at today's writers gives a good feeling for where many Egyptian intellectuals stand. A large number of prominent writers maintain jobs at the nation's major newspapers. This has been an intellectual tradition, but it is enforced by necessity.

"No Arabic writer can live from his books," said Mr. Ghitani, who scored the greatest success among Egyptian writers when one of his novels, "Zeiny Barakat," was published by Penguin in Britain.

Mr. Ghitani edits the literary page of the weekly government-run Al Barakat in Cairo.

But things could be worse. Many of these writers served time in Nasser's prisons in the 1960s because they were agitating for more socialism than Nasser was willing to bring.

With censorship largely a thing of the past, contemporary writers are openly treating the themes closest to their hearts: political repression and the deformation of society under the late President Anwar Sadat.

"Zeiny Barakat," first published in 1986, deals with Mamluk times of the 14th century and political repression in that era. The book is written in the archaic

Egyptian language of the period.

But more recently, Mr. Ghitani has become clearer in his criticism. His latest book, published three months ago, takes on the Sadat period and what intellectuals regard as the shocks to traditional society as Mr. Sadat tried to bring Western capitalism to Egypt. Under Mr. Sadat's *intifah*, or open door policy, many intellectuals charge, importers and exporters got rich, production lost out and Egyptian peasants in droves had to seek-work in the Gulf.

Mr. Ghitani's latest novel deals with Egyptian farmers in the Gulf cut off from their families in Egypt.

Mr. El Kaid, who holds down a job at the government-run news-weekly Al Masa'ila, is writing a novel on the same theme.

But Mr. El Kaid has included among his characters the imam of a village mosque and is one of

Saudis use arms deals to diversify economy

RIYADH (AP) — Saudi Arabia, aiming to diversify its oil-based economy, is using big arms deals with American, British and French companies to secure high-tech investments worth billions of dollars.

The offset programme figured prominently in a five-nation European tour in May by the Saudi defence minister, Prince Sultan.

"The kingdom will apply the economic offset scheme to all its military deals," Sultan, third in line to the Saudi throne, stressed recently.

He first stated in 1984 that roughly one-third of the value of any arms deal should be diverted back into joint ventures to build up a technological base aimed at lessening economic dependence on oil.

The Saudis, who control the world's largest oil reserves, spend an average of \$4 billion a year on arms, one of the highest amounts in the developing world.

The Americans and British are already committed to major offset programmes. The French are expected to follow.

"We're going to start an economic offset programme with France ... and more important, it will be related to previous projects that have not been fully paid for as yet, as well as future ones," Sultan said last March.

The French have deals worth about \$8 billion, half of it for Crotale surface-to-air missiles.

Sultan concluded a new deal in Paris for Mistral surface-to-air missiles, reportedly valued at \$2.7 billion, during his recent European swing.

The Americans, who have been losing their traditional role as the Saudis' main arms supplier because of pro-Israeli lobbying in Congress, are the most cooperative.

tive about offset agreements.

Four American "peace shield" offset projects are scheduled to commence soon, said Claus Claesson, president of the Boeing Industrial Technology Group (BITG).

Three companies will do maintenance work on the five U.S.-supplied airborne warning and control systems (AWACS) aircraft sold to the Saudis by Boeing seven years ago.

The programme also entails construction of a ground command and communications systems for the Saudi air force, including the five AWACS. The overall bill exceeds \$8 billion.

The offset project is part of the \$1.2 billion contract awarded five years ago to a Boeing-led consortium that also includes Westinghouse, ITT, United Support and Services Co., an American-Saudi joint venture, and the Saudi Amoni Group.

The companies agreed to invest the equivalent of 35 per cent of the technical component in Saudi high-tech ventures. BITG was created to oversee the programme.

"We're encouraged to invest in an environment which leads you to hope you'll experience a reasonable return and remain here a long time," Claesson said.

Ownership of three companies, the Al Salem Aircraft Company, the International Systems Engineering Computer Centre, and the Advanced Electronics Centre, is evenly split between BITG and Saudi partners.

All of the companies' top ex-

ecutives are Saudi, although the consortium partners are providing management support.

The fourth company, Aircraft Accessories Co., is 50 per cent Saudi owned, with Britain's Dowty Co. taking a 38 per cent stake and BITG 20 per cent.

"They're now finalising a contract to begin work overhauling Royal Saudi Air Force mechanical components," Claesson said.

G.E., which is providing the equipment for peace shield, is spearheading the creation of the Middle East propulsion centre to overhaul and repair jet engines for civilian and military aircraft.

Among future projects under consideration are a helicopter factory and a digital communications venture.

Eventually, all U.S. offset companies will be situated at a high-tech industrial park specialising in aerospace products and services at Riyadh's King Khaled International Airport.

Critics believe that Saudi Arabia will have trouble absorbing the offset investment dollars it is working so hard to attract.

Diplomatic sources said there are fears that the most viable projects have been snapped up.

Still, others regard the kingdom's commitment to offset as a practical way to achieve economic diversification.

"It's exactly what they should be doing," Claesson said.

All eyes are now on the British, who clinched two deals worth \$25.5 billion in 1985 and 1988 for Panavia Tomcat jet fighters, British Aerospace Hawk trainer jets and Pilatus PC-9 propeller-driven trainers, plus other weapons, naval vessels and military construction projects.



Prince Sultan

The British offset commitment is reported to total around \$2 billion.

But where the Americans are contractually bound to participate in offset programmes, the British only made a "gentleman's agreement" after the deals were signed to encourage British companies to invest in Saudi Arabia.

There was no formal agreement until last November, when Sultan and British Defence Secretary George Younger signed a "memorandum of understanding" establishing offset offices to encourage joint ventures.

Still, the British are moving ahead. Offset seminars have been held in London and Jeddah.

Unlike the Americans, the British are being allowed to invest outside the high-tech sector and any British company, not just the military contractors, can participate.

The British have submitted their first project proposals, a missile engineering facility by British Aerospace and Dowty and an aluminum smelting plant in the Red Sea industrial city of Yanbu.

The smelter would only involve British investment in the project, not manpower or technology transfer. Informed sources expect the Saudis to respond to the proposals soon.

Japan to more than double aid plan, help debtor nations

TOKYO (R) — Japan said Tuesday it would more than double the cash it is recycling from its huge trade surpluses into aid for needy countries and spend some of the \$65 billion on a U.S. plan to ease Third World debt.

Tokyo will also extend the programme, increased from \$30 billion originally, over five years to 1992 instead of three years ending in 1990, finance ministry officials told reporters.

They said the new package is designed to recycle Japan's huge external surpluses to developing nations and to support an initiative by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady to help slash Third World debt.

Prime Minister Sosuke Uno is expected formally to unveil the programme during the seven-nation economic summit beginning in Paris Friday.

"I sincerely hope that Japan's

expanded capital recycling programme will further contribute to ease the socio-economic difficulties of developing countries," he said in a statement.

Of the extra \$35 billion, \$13.5 billion will be loaned by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, \$7 billion will be used for low-interest loans by the government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and \$14.5 billion will take the form of contributions to international organisations.

More than \$10 billion of the extra cash will be used to support the Brady debt plan, the ministry officials said.

Last April, Japan said the Export-Import Bank would provide \$4.5 billion in parallel lending with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to back up the Brady plan. But now the bank will put

up another \$3.5 billion in a co-financing scheme with the World Bank, the officials said.

In addition, the OECF is ready to provide \$2 billion to debtor developing countries that come under the Brady plan. This will be provided either bilaterally or in the form of joint loans with the World Bank and other development banks, they said.

Under this framework, Japan will formally extend to Mexico a total of \$2.05 billion, comprising \$1 billion from the Export-Import Bank in parallel loans with the IMF and \$1.05 billion in a co-financing with the World Bank, the officials said.

"However, the flow of capital to the developing countries from the industrial countries is still slack... Japan's new capital recycling programme is a positive response to this challenge," Uno said in the statement.

Unofficial dock strikes led by local officials last month collapsed after 12 days.

Industry sources said a long stoppage could affect the movement of cars, containers, newsprint, timber, grain, animal foods, iron ore, minerals and perishable fruit.

Newspapers and opposition politicians portrayed the strike as part of a "summer of discontent" in Britain over government handling of the economy and attempts to hold down pay rises and attack national pay bargaining.

Workers in public sector industries are fighting pay offers worth only seven per cent.

Strike cripples dozens of British ports

LONDON (R) — British dockers, in a slowdown over jobs, began an indefinite strike Tuesday, crippling dozens of ports which handle almost half of Britain's trade.

Union officials said the action brought London and Bristol docks to a standstill but it was ignored at some ports, which continued to work normally.

The strike was called by the huge Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) at 60 ports where the government has ended a dock labour scheme guaranteeing 9,400 workers jobs for life.

Dock employers rejected union demands to negotiate a new

national agreement covering the ports and said all pay and other bargaining would in future be conducted locally.

They said 18 of the ports in the sebone did not join the strike and that 1,400 men had applied for retirement pay-offs worth up to £35,000 (\$56,500).

Union leaders warned the strike could last six months but Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson said it would have no effect on the economy.

Arrangements have been made to divert some imports and exports to 40 non-scheme ports which are not involved in the dispute, and employers hoped to reach local deals with dockers at

other ports controlled by the TGWU.

The government counts on a defeat for the dockers to smash the TGWU's power to stage national strikes in the ports, which have been traditional seats of industrial militancy.

The dockers won two major stoppages in 1984 during an ear

er challenge to their jobs-for-life scheme which has been blamed for preventing modernisation of the docks.

As a result of legislation to curb union power during Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decade in power, the TGWU this time had to fight a three-month court battle for the right to strike.

Brady rejects Seidman plan to cut Third World debt

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady Monday spurned a proposal from a top U.S. bank regulator to create a new international insurance fund that would partially protect banks against defaults by Third World debtors.

"We don't think that is necessary at this point in time," Brady said in a briefing with reporters.

Brady did not completely rule out the idea, offered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Chairman L. William Seidman, saying, "we do want to have a look at its details."

But, he said, the Group of Seven, the world's seven largest industrial powers, had previously rejected the creation of a new international organisation to deal with the intractable debt problem.

"It has been thought about before and not seen to be as good

a way as the way we are going," Brady said.

The treasury secretary in March proposed a new approach to easing the \$1.3 trillion debt burden carried by developing countries. In a break with his predecessor, James Baker, Brady called for voluntary negotiations between banks and borrowing nations to reduce the debt load.

Baker, now secretary of state, had emphasised new lending over debt reduction.

Seidman, in an interview Monday, said his proposal would complement the Brady approach by providing banks with an incentive to participate.

"I think it enhances the Brady plan by providing an additional mechanism to handle not only current debt reduction but future loans," he said.

In a 10-page outline of the plan delivered to the Treasury Department and White House, Seidman said the international debt insurer would encourage banks to reduce debt burdens to "reasonable levels" by providing a partial guarantee of the remaining debt.

Banks would still be at risk of losing some of the loan, but the greater part would be insured by the new international agency.

The agency would draw its money from premiums paid by participating banks and through a contribution from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The plan also seeks to start new money flowing to troubled debtors by insuring new loans to countries that enact economic reforms.

U.S. considers new energy policy approach

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Energy Department is preparing a new strategy to win public acceptance of expanded nuclear power, more oil exploration and other energy goals pursued — but never attained — by past administrations.

Those who formulated the plan say it will rest on a foundation of figures compiled by computer to spell out how much energy the nation will need, where to get it, what it will cost, and how it will affect the environment.

"They've never done that before," Henson Moore, deputy energy secretary, said in an interview. As a result, he said, the underpinning of energy policy have been overly vulnerable to public challenge.

"Our credibility is not what it ought to be because we've not really done this right in the past," he said, adding that the department wants to set a "credibility standard" that will be accepted by energy producers and consumers alike.

Brady said, in another remark, that President George Bush will not propose any broad new initiatives to change international economic coordination when he attends his first economic summit later this week in Paris.

Despite the recent volatility in the value of the dollar, Brady said the administration was satisfied with how the United States and its major allies were cooperating in managing the global economy.

He said there was no reason to make changes.

"We will have something that's generally recognised as... not

Philippines seeks help to launch German-style economic recovery

BONN (AP) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino Tuesday met with West Germany's minister of Economic Development to discuss boosting trade between the world's largest exporting nation and the troubled Philippine economy.

Aquino, who arrived in West Germany Sunday, has been assured by West German leaders during her three-day visit that interest is high in improving trade and investment between the two countries.

Aquino, who is on a weeklong, three-nation European trip, met Monday with West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, who assured her that ties between the Philippines and West Germany would be strengthened as a result of her trip.

Weizsaecker emphasised that a barrier-free market in the European Community planned for 1992 would not lock out trade with other countries.

"Europe is therefore also for the Philippines a rich prospective market for the future," Weizsaecker said.

said.

During a Monday meeting with leaders of West German industry and trade, Aquino made a plea for more foreign investment and compared her country's situation to that of West Germany following World War II.

She asked that the Germans share their experience, in rebuilding the Philippine economy.

"We have tried by sound fiscal policies not to purchase recovery at the price of inflation, nor debt relief at the price of national honour," Aquino said in an afternoon speech to the West German chamber of industry and trade.

"We have paid as careful attention to the consequences of runaway inflation and devaluation as Germany in the light of her own experiences between the wars," she told the meeting in Bonn.

While admitting the country's debt was projected to increase to \$29 billion by year's end, Aquino said that much of the debt was represented by money that was in fact stolen by the previous government," of Ferdinand Marcos.

She said that since her government took over in 1986, the country's growth rate had improved markedly from minus 10 per cent under Marcos in 1985 to a plus 6.7 per cent rate by 1988.

"What we need to complete the equation are two elements essential to the German recovery — debt relief and investments," Aquino said.

Philippines seeks help to launch German-style economic recovery

PLC is what would be Britain's biggest-ever takeover.

If successful, it would put British takeovers into the big league, nearing last year's \$25 billion buyout of RJR Nabisco Inc. by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co., the largest company purchase ever.

The investor group, called Hoylake Investments PLC, also includes financiers Jacob Rothschild, a Briton, and Terry Packer of Australia.

The offer values each BAT share at 850 pence (\$13.86).

BAT had no immediate comment, said spokesman Michael Young.

The investment group owns approximately 19.1 million BAT shares, which is about 12.5 per cent of the company's stock.

Hoylake said it intended to restructure the company, including selling Farmers Insurance Group Inc. of Los Angeles, which BAT acquired for \$5.2 billion in cash last year following a protracted takeover battle.

In addition to tobacco and financial services, BAT has interests in retailing. It operates Saks Fifth Avenue and Marshall Field's stores. Its cigarette brands

include Kool, Viceroy and Barclay.

Its principal subsidiary in the United States is Louisville, Kentucky-based Batus Inc.

"It is not an essential part of the case for the offer to criticise BAT's managers for the quality of the business acquired," the announcement said. "The principal criticism is aimed at BAT's broad strategy. Hoylake considers it a mistake to make BAT a conglomerate."

BAT had after-tax profit of \$449 million (\$1.55 billion) on revenue of \$17.7 billion (\$28.9 billion) in its most recent fiscal year, ended March 31.

Investors in Hoylake, a subsidiary of Anglo Group PLC, are General Oriental Investments Ltd., a company headed by Goldsmith, one of Britain's

Ghanems win bridge title in Cairo

In the Asia and Middle East bridge championships last month with an impressive display of consistency, Marwan and Ghassan Ghanem, from Jordan, won the title of the Open Pairs by a little more than one board (5.21%) lead of T. Shannugalingam and Rizvi, Perera, from Sri Lanka. Third were Masood, Sajim and Mahmood.

The leaders into the final session were Ifikhar Bagai and Jan-Alam Fazli. However, Fazli had fallen ill during the session, and a substitute had to play in his place. An under-average session saw them drop to seventh.

The home country Egypt did well in filling fourth, fifth and sixth places.

The Ghanem brothers, who will both be playing in the Open pairs, felt they won primarily because they bid and defended well. It was a particularly impressive performance because there was no carryover from the two qualifying sessions.

Johnston joins Rangers

LASGOW, Scotland (AP) — To Johnston, the striker who has led Scotland toward a spot in the World Cup finals, signed Monday to play for Glasgow Rangers less than two months after agreeing to in crosstown rival Celtic.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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MAKE SURE OF YOUR ENTRIES

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ J 5
♦ J 10
♦ A 10 9
♦ K Q 9 6 5 3

WEST
♦ K 10 4
♦ A 8 2
♦ 9 8 6 4 2
♦ 7 5 3
♦ 8 5 3
♦ 10 7
♦ A 3 4

EAST
♦ Q 9 7 6 3
♦ A K Q
♦ K Q J
♦ 8 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♦

It might have looked as if declarer was engaged in an act of charity. In truth, he was simply making sure all his cards worked for him.

South's one trump opening bid was in keeping with modern theory, which permits a concealed five-card major if the hand is balanced and contains stoppers in at least three suits. We heartily endorse North's decision to bid the game in no trump. Even though he had a six-card minor suit, his hand was balanced and nine tricks rated to be easier to make than 11.



High flier:... Britain's John Pendry soars over the Isle of Wight last week as he prepares to try and regain the world hand-gliding championship he held from 1985 to 1987. The championships began in Switzerland earlier this week.

Soviets take foil title

DENVER (AP) — Dmitry Chevtchenkov recorded four victories Monday night, the last a 5-1 win over 1989 gold medalist Alexander Koch to give the Soviet Union a 9-7 triumph over West Germany for the team foil title at the World Fencing Championships.

Chevtchenkov's teammate, five-time world champion Alexander Romankov, collected three victories to help the Soviet effort. The victory for the Soviets was a duplicate of the final round in the 1988 Olympic team foil competition at Seoul.

Earlier in the week, the Soviets won the women's foil title and the saber championship.

Tuesday night, the individual women's epee competition is scheduled at Boettcher Concert Hall, the first time ever that

women will compete in the world championships with that weapon.

The West Germans won the women's team foil event Sunday night. Earlier Monday, France defeated Italy for the bronze medal in the team foil and East Germany and Cuba rounded out the top six places.

Chevtchenkov opened the team competition with a 5-4 victory over Thomas Endres but the West German team came back with two successive victories before Romankov rallied them with a 5-2 victory over another former world champion, Mathias Gey in a classic bout between two fencing masters.

The two teams then battled on even basis and were deadlocked with three victories each when Romankov, 37, defeated Koch, 20, in a 5-2 bout. That put the Soviets ahead again. But Gey came back to beat Ilgar Mamedov, 5-3, to tie it again.

Sergei Golobitskii entered the competition to defeat Thorsten Weidner, 5-3, to put the Soviets ahead for good.

Spaniards sweep mountain stage

CAUTERETS, France (R) — Miguel Indurain led a Spanish sweep of the top three places as the Tour De France switched from the plains to the mountains Monday.

Indurain launched a solo effort to win the ninth stage of 147 kms from Pau through three daunting mountain passes in the Pyrenees.

He finished 26 seconds ahead of Angelino Fuerte and one minute 28 seconds ahead of last year's winner Pedro Delgado, who launched a powerful attack to leave the main pack on the climb to Canterets near the Spanish border.

The two leaders Greg Lemond of the United States and Frenchman Laurent Fignon limited the damage to 27 seconds.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1989.

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Sensitive appetites are strong and impulsive. Expect the party animals to be on the prowl tonight. Many folks who are looking to get caught will join in the primetime frolics.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Actions by a family member can be reconciled. Appreciation or an outright gift comes from someone you have helped.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An overactive schedule cuts into family time. Lunar position favors family relationships and the ability to resolve procedures that clash.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Articulate your feelings — share experiences with loved ones. Move into a slower lane and you will enjoy the fruits of your efforts more.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You are inspired, and your self-esteem has never been higher. Focus on self-enlightenment, devotion and spiritual awareness.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Career matters interfere with your ability to get other matters concluded. Your employer, however, realizes your worth.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You could have the travel adventure of a lifetime if you start planning for it now. Do your own research before consulting others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Negative attitudes are self-defeating and can hold you back. Learn your limitations and build up.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Relationships take on a new vitality. Bonds are deepened and love is strengthened. Add some daze to your social life this evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take a closer look at your emotional response to minor irritations. Learn to accept them as temporary inconveniences.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you look for bad news, you will surely find it. This will smother an otherwise upbeat day. Concentrate on your own strength of character.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your philosophies regarding your self-improvement are qualities to try to attain. Periodically examine the results of your actions.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Intuition is enhanced today. If you haven't learned how to work with intuition, you are missing your most creative quality.

11 YOUR CHILDREN TODAY

He or she will have insight, be creative, imaginative, and at times bold. Your son or daughter will be romantic, idealistic, sensual, and give great importance to how he or she feels emotionally. Talents can be applied to the military, investigations, and the sciences.

12 YOUR CAREER TODAY

He or she will have insight, be creative, imaginative, and at times bold.

Your son or daughter will be romantic, idealistic, sensual, and give great importance to how he or she feels emotionally. Talents can be applied to the military, investigations, and the sciences.

13 YOUR LOVE TODAY

He or she will have insight, be creative, imaginative, and at times bold.

Your son or daughter will be romantic, idealistic, sensual, and give great importance to how he or she feels emotionally. Talents can be applied to the military, investigations, and the sciences.

14 YOUR FINANCES TODAY

He or she will have insight, be creative, imaginative, and at times bold.

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15 YOUR FRIENDS TODAY

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36 YOUR Hobbies TODAY

1,000 Sinhalese held in Sri Lankan sweep

CCOLOMBO (AP) — Troops have arrested 1,000 suspected Sinhalese extremists during raids on insurgent hideouts in the capital and three central districts, the government said Tuesday.

The troops recovered land mines, guns, ammunition and military uniforms during the raids Sunday and Monday, an Information Department statement said.

A short-wave bank radio transmitter also was confiscated in the southern Hungama town, 135 kilometers south of Colombo, the statement said.

Besides Colombo, the operations were carried out in the districts of Badulla, Kandy and Moneragala, it said. The suspects were detained for questioning, it said. No further details were given.

The raids were part of government crackdowns on members of the left-wing People's Liberation Front, who have been fighting to topple President Ranasinghe Premadasa's government.

The Front is also believed to

have sponsored a crippling transport workers strike that started June 12 and has continued despite government's appeals and threats to dismissal.

But Transport Minister Wijepala Mendis said Monday that the strike by the 40,000 workers of the state-owned public transport company had been broken.

He said "a fair percentage" of workers had reported for duty after the government announced that strikers would be arrested.

In an attempt to crush civil unrest, Premadasa imposed a nationwide state of emergency June 20, giving security forces wide powers to arrest and detain without legal obligations.

On Thursday, the government said it had ordered troops and police to shoot saboteurs and those putting up anti-government

posters. A news censorship was also imposed the same day.

The Sinhalese extremists began their anti-government campaign two years ago to protest peace overtures made to Tamil rebels who want to set up an independent nation in northeast Sri Lanka.

The militants said too many concessions were being given to the minority Tamils. They also protested the presence of Indian troops, invited to break the Tamil rebellion, saying it compromised the country's independence.

Tamils comprise 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million people and demand a separate nation, alleging discrimination in jobs and education by the Sinhalese who constitute 75 per cent of the population and control the government and the military.

Gandhi to send envoy

An emissary of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will head for Colombo Wednesday to sort out a

bitter row between India and Sri Lanka over a schedule for the complete pullout of Indian troops from the island.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said Gandhi's Principal Secretary B.G. Deshmukh, will carry a letter to Premadasa.

The spokesman did not disclose the contents of the letter, latest in a series of moves by India and Sri Lanka to resolve a dispute that is severely straining their relations.

The letter will be Gandhi's third. Premadasa has sent two letters spelling out his demand that July 31 be the deadline for a complete pullout of the 45,000-member Indian peace-keeping force (IPKF).

The IPKF was sent two years ago to the island under peace accord between India and Sri Lanka designed to disarm Tamil rebels.

India has said it cannot meet the deadline and has called for discussions to settle a mutually acceptable time-frame.



A scene from the second running of the bulls in Pamplona, Spain.

Two Britons charged in 1966 escape of master spy Blake

LONDON (Agencies) — Two British peace activists were charged Monday with helping one of Britain's most notorious double-agents escape from a London jail more than 20 years ago.

In a breakout that shocked Britain, Soviet master spy George Blake scrambled over a rope ladder to freedom in 1966 after serving five years in Wormwood Scrubs prison. He eventually reached the Soviet Union.

Michael Randle and Patrick Pottle appeared briefly in Bow street magistrates court and were ordered to reappear Aug. 7.

Both men were charged with helping Blake escape, with conspiring to harbour him and with conspiring to prevent him being taken back into custody.

Blake, now 65, is the only major surviving British double-agent known to be in the Soviet

Union. He was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union while working for British intelligence, and sentenced in 1962 to 42 years in prison.

He escaped from the top-security wing of Wormwood Scrubs prison Oct. 22, 1966.

Neither Randle nor Pottle spoke during their court hearing, but their lawyer Benedict Bamber said: "My clients have asked me to say that, although they admit their involvement in the escape of George Blake, they will be contesting the charges."

"They intend to expose what they consider to be the cruel and inhuman sentence passed on George Blake and the dangers to democracy posed by the security services in Britain."

Police reopened their 23-year-old investigation in January after Randle and Pottle said they were

writing a book explaining how it happened.

"We have kept quiet about it for 22 years but we were publicly named in parliament and it was that which forced us to say 'yes, we did it,'" Pottle said.

Randle said Blake, alleged to have betrayed more than 40 British agents in Eastern Europe while working for Britain's MI6 intelligence-gathering network, was only doing for Moscow what he had been trained to do for London.

"The Blake Escape: How We Freed George Blake — and Why," was published in April, and describes how they hid him in a north London apartment for two months and smuggled him out of Britain to East Germany, where he made his way into the Soviet Union.

Lawrence Olivier

Britain's best known actor, Olivier, dead at 82

Palme murder trial ends

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The man accused of killing Prime Minister Olof Palme proclaimed his innocence again Monday but a court rejected a defense plea that he be freed for lack of evidence.

Christen Pettersson is accused of shooting Palme as the prime minister was walking home after seeing a movie with his wife, Lisbeth, Feb. 28, 1986.

The 42-year-old defendant, asked for a final statement, ended it saying "my name is Christen Pettersson and I did not kill Olof Palme. That is for the moment the only happy thing in this case."

Mrs. Palme identified Pettersson in court as the man she saw a few metres away immediately after her husband fell with a fatal gunshot wound in the back. Pettersson said he was 30 kilometres away at the time.

The court, adjourning the trial after five weeks, said it would announce Thursday the date when it will pronounce a verdict. It rejected a defense demand for Pettersson's immediate release.

"It must simply not happen that an innocent person is sentenced... and that we have a miscarriage of justice," defense counsel Arne Lijeros told the Stockholm district court during final arguments Monday.

Lijeros said there was no evidence to support what he called the unreliable testimony of Mrs. Palme and five other witnesses who said they saw Pettersson at or near the scene of the shooting.

The prosecution had no murder weapon, no fingerprints, nor any trace of gunpowder stains on Pettersson's clothes to link him to the crime, Lijeros said.

Pettersson was being tried by a tribunal of two judges and six jurors, all of whom have an equal vote on the verdict. A majority vote is sufficient. Pettersson faces a possible life sentence, but in practice all life sentences are commuted to less than 20 years.

Lijeros denounced Mrs. Palme for what he said was her lack of cooperation during the

investigation and for setting conditions for her appearance in court. He also criticised the court for accepting the conditions.

"There's no excuse for her behaviour here in court," Lijeros complained. "Her rigid demands and lack of respect for normal practice in this case (should) disqualify her evidence," he said.

Lisbeth Palme, who appeared June 19, demanded that Pettersson be removed from the courtroom while she testified and that her testimony not be recorded on tape. The court rejected her demand that she testify behind closed doors.

Pettersson was brought into the courtroom at the end of her testimony for her identification. She said she was certain he was the man she saw when she looked up for help as her husband was away at the time.

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prosecution read from a psychologist's report drawn up on his request questioning the reliability of accounts by witnesses more than three years after the crime.

He also pleaded with the court to give credence to a defense witness, Algot Asell, who claimed he saw Pettersson at a suburban train station about the time of the shooting and was the only witness to support Pettersson's alibi.

Pettersson testified he was in town that night to get a supply of drugs. On the way home he fell asleep and missed his regular stop. His late arrival home was cited by the prosecution as showing that he had time to commit the murder.

Lijeros reiterated his claim that the killing appeared to be organised and politically motivated, not the spontaneous act of a criminal as the prosecution described.

The prosecution built its case on a series of "coincidences which don't happen in real life. The shot (fired) at Palme was a professional job."

Although Pettersson has a long criminal record, the Palme killing did not fit the pattern of impulsive violence in response to provocation, the attorney said.

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Although Pettersson has a long criminal record, the Palme killing did not fit the pattern of impulsive violence in response to provocation, the attorney said.

The attorney read from a psychologist's report drawn up on his request questioning the reliability of accounts by witnesses more than three years after the crime.

He also pleaded with the court to give credence to a defense witness, Algot Asell, who claimed he saw Pettersson at a suburban train station about the time of the shooting and was the only witness to support Pettersson's alibi.

Pettersson testified he was in town that night to get a supply of drugs. On the way home he fell asleep and missed his regular stop. His late arrival home was cited by the prosecution as showing that he had time to commit the murder.

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